teresting ceremony of opening the new House of on Randall's Island, took place yesterday, No-the 24th, in the chapel of that elegant and sub-edifice, in presence of a large number of invited ladies and gentlemen, most of whom arrived at he about half-past 11, by the steamer Shepherd which was chartered for that purpose by the tee of Arrangements of the Society for the Re-bu of Juvenile Delinquents. Shullding cost nearly three hundred and eleven ad dollars.

iolism. adred boys and fifty girls, the recipients of the the benefits and the blessings of this glorious , were ranged in the body and gallery of the

e number of children received into the House re, since its organization in 1824, is 5,948, and number under the charge of the institution in

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State, fugh Maxwell, Hon. Clarkson F. Crosby, Hon. bgraham, Hon. Thomas R. Whitney, Fernando Mayor elect of New York, James Harper, Doctor e, Doctor Beadle, James W. Gerrard, L. S. Elliott, H. Bird, William B. Crosby, &c.; several memthe Board of Councilmen and of the Board of on, and the Secretary of the latter.

wing is a list of the officers and managers of for the Reformation of Juvenile Delin-

Johns S. Underhill, Manion Day, ika.

—Joshna S. Underhill.

—Andrew Warner.

James N. Cobb, Walter Underhill, Elias G. ge J. Cornell, Charles E. Pierson, M. D., evens, James W. Beakman, J. W. C. Levernin B. Atterbury, George F. Hussey, Edgar le, Frederick W. Downer, Wm. H. Maxwell, und M. Young, Samuel L. Mitchill, John J. James W. Underhill, David Sands, John Rige-Lanex Kennedy, Richard M. Hoe, Charles C.

mdent—John W. Ketcham.

Miss Anne Carter.

Mary Lyon, Elizabeth Baker,

Melissa P. Dodge, Anna Maris Robert, Eliza
Mary Little, Anna Underhill, Grace

Blan Krobs, Mary Delano, Elizabeth C. Grey,

efus, Sarah Brown, Ann Palmer.

Committee—Charles M. Leupp, Chairman;

ke, Linus W. Stevens, Joshus S. Underhill;

eridge, Secretary.

er of exercises was commenced by the children

the following

the rosy light of the morning bright,
Lift the voice of praise on high;
om the lips of youth. to the God of truth,
Let the joyful echoes fly.
Sing praises, glad praises,
Sing, children, sing;
Let your songs arise to the lofty skies,
And exult in God our king.
The looked in love from the world above
Our distreases filled his eye;
ad, a world to save, his own Son he gave,
100 the bloody tree to die.
Sing praises, &c.
It his graise be spread, for the Lamb who bled
To deliver us from woe;
endured the cross, the disgrace, the loss;—
Liet his praise forever flow!
Sing praises, &c.
ow, exalted high o'er the earth and sky,
He delights in mercy still;
ands his gracious ear our requests to hear,
And our longing souls to fill.
Sing praises, &c.

the cross he hung for the old and young.
Ext he loves the children best:

sing praises, ac.

the cross he hung for the old and young.
But he loves the children best;

s his arms we'll fly, on his grace rely,
And secure his promised rest.

Sing praises, &c.

brief and appropriate prayer.

ADDRESS BY TRE PRESIDENT

F KELLY, Esq., the President, delivered the fol

address:—

address:—

and many of those now precer gathered at this place to be witnesses of the
may of laying the corner stone of the House of ReWe have now the pleasure of welcoming you to
ablic demonstration, intended to celebrate the coma of the main edifice, and to inaugurate its openThe managers of the Society for the Reformation
enile Delinquents have thought it desirable to republic interest in this old and cheriahed Instituby an exhibition of the building and its agrangeby directing attention to what it has accomplishd presenting a sketch of its improved organization

and presenting a sketch of its improved organization means and prospects of future navigulness. When ociety was organized, in the year 1824, and the first he of Refuge was opened at the old Areenal ground, the present Madison square, the 'community took a ral and deep concern in the experiment. Among stelligent and benevolent, the enterprise was the inent topic of the day. The wise and good men who ted these exercions to this cause were entablined who ted these exercions to this cause were substanced with the control of the c iy obvfous. With respect to girls, the evils of such companionship are still more evident and disastrous. The plan of separation into grades is the only practical remedy, and it is because of the facilities that will be here offered for that purpose, that the friends of j.venile reformation should feel a special interest in this new House of Refrige. When our building shall be finished, the boys and girls will be divided respectively into two distinct grades, that will be kept as completely apart from each other almost as if they belonged to corresulting from this pian is, that a more lenient system of discipline may be adapted for the superior grade, which will be of particular benefit to the younger children, who will naturally fall, for the most part, into the higher class. Six hours a day will be the period assigned for labor in the workshops for this division of the boys, instead of eight hours during eight months, and seven hours during four mouths, which has been ins uniform rule, allowing more time for relaxaties, reading, and various privileges. A carried into execution. The division will take effect as to the distribution of time, but there can be no further separation. The division of the girls will not be practicable, while occupying, according to the temporary arrangements that have been made, a portion of this bmilding. The erection of the Femal Rouse is required for the proper accommodation of the children, and is indispensably necessary for the perfection of the organization. The managers are looking forward with anxiety to the full realization of their purposes and anticipation of the building. You will form a better idea of it, especially of its dimensions, by promenating through the various spartments, than by any description. You have seen that the exterior is of North river brick. Brick was relected as being a cheaper material than any, even the most common, stone. The windowheads are arched with hrick, and there is no cut stone used the control of the site, and to the provision of the site

appropriations, amounting in the aggregate to \$125,000, and hope to acknowledge, at an early day, an additional appropriation sufficient to defray the doct of creating the female house. The House of Reinage at detricing the female house. The House of Reinage at dealist only ruch immakes as are regularly committed by judges after trial, or by pelles magistrates upon examination. It veining by law the control of those entrusted to the care, until they are of age, upon the obvious principles of the child has entered upon his initiation in a vicious course of life, and has become a past or a burden to the community, such person has furfeided his natural claim to geardinanthy, and the State, to protect its Life and the parent would discharge the anne duty. Here is a home for these disparented children, in many cases a more comfortable and a happier one than they have ever a accommodated, receive instruction in the ordinary branches of a common school education, are trained to habits of industry by regular daily employment, and have instilled into their mind those principles of more and the common school education, are trained to habits of industry by regular daily employment, and have instilled into their mind the more principles of more all the contract the contract of the cont

Total. \$239,660 47

Heating and ventilating apparatus, and furniture for chapels, schools, &c. \$17,304 35

Croten w.ter, plumbing, tanks, baths, reservoir, sewers, and drains craims, sea wall, regulating grounds. 20,407 97

Grading, sea wall, regulating grounds. 29,743 42

Line fence, docks, boats, &c. 3,234 94 70,780 68

there are sessions during the year. The number of enticrein who are considered to have received substantial
benefit from their attendance is estimated by judicious
persons at 75,000. There are at this moment nearly that
number, or ever 70,000, on register as belonging to the
various schools. I should myself be disposed to make a
higher estimate, but will take that of 75,000.

2. Excaing Prec Schools.—The registered number for
the year is about 2,000, setual average, 6,000; from
which, if we deduct 1,000, the whole number over twenty-one years of age, we may fairly put down as the number of youth who have received important advantages
from this beautiful provision of our public system of
education, 5,000.

3. Private Schools and Academies: Parachial and Denominational Schools.—I am indebted for the means of
presenting an estimate on this subject to Dr. McKeen,
City Euperintendent of Common Schools. He has carefully collected the statistics of the latter class of schools,
the attendance in which amounts to 9,000. The attendance on private schools and academies is calculated at
15,000, the number shown in the census of 1845, nd allowance being made for increase since that period. The
estimate for the whole is 24,000.

The entire total under the head of education is 104,000
—a truly magnificent amount of instruction, public and
private, actually embraced. And when we bear in mind
that the largest proportion of our children attending the
public schools leave before they are fourteen years of
age, to be employed in some industrial pursuit, we have
every reason to feel gratified with the success of the system, and to indulge cheerful anticipations with respect
to-the influence of such and so much education upon the
rising generation. I have not included in this enumeration the Sunday Schools of New York. Their valuable
operations, being mainly of a religious character, do not
seem to come properly under the same designation with
the ordinary means of education, but should be considered in estimatin

that their operations in this department of benevolence are rapidly extending. The Juvenile Asylum is an institution designed to diminish the sources of supply to the House of Refuge by taking children at an earlier age and a less advanced state of vagrancy or delinquency. It is intended for the beself of neglected children and little vagrants, who may be committed as such by magistrates, or taken in by consent of parents or guardians. It seeks out subjects whom it may benefit. A course of instruction and discipline is provided for children requiring the same, who will remain in the institution a shorter period than would be proper in the house of refuge, and then be indentured. In addition to the management of the asylum, the society is enguged in the same service as the Children's Aid Society, the procuring of places for children in the country. The field, objects, and system of the house of refuge I have sufficiently defined. The institutions that I have named present an array highly honorable to the character of our city. If its wants and vices are great, grand are its educational privileges, and numerous its foundations of benevolence. The educational, charitable, and reformatory institutions of New York are its best ornaments, and it should be our pride to sustain, cherish and magnify them. How beautifully this belt of islands encompasses the city as with a girdle of charity! The cestus of Venus did not add more grace to the queen of beauty than does this chain of beautiful islands to the queenly city. Every new edifice creeted upon them is another gem set in the rone. I never visit these islands without a sentiment of admiration, excited by the beauty of their position and adaptetines to the purposes to which they have been appropriated. There they life stretching along for miles, face to face with the city, and in view of the population, with their penitentiaries and workhouses and almshouses, and hospitals, and refuges, and hurseries, and the state; at other times i picture them in facey occupied with

sung with great sweetness of voice and expression of feeling by Mrs. Clara Brinkerhoff.—

Thrown on the wide world,
Doomed to wander and roam,
Bereft of his parents, bereft of a home,
A stranger to pleasure, to comfort and joy,
Behold little Edmund, a poor, honest boy.
Oh! pity a poor honest boy!

Oh! pity a poor honest boy!;
I am willing to labor,
I am willing to toil,
For fortune will ever on industry smile;
But, oh! not a creature will deign to employ
A wanderer like Edmund, though a poor honest boy.
Oh! pity a poor honest boy!
Think not that I offer
The mendicant's prayer:
My sinews can do
And my courage can dare.
The hand that can labor
To fill nature's claims,
Should never be opened
For charity's alms.
That love is not wasted

For charity's alms.

That love is not wasted
That's shown to the poor,
Its blessings you've tasted
Who visit our door.
Your store is not lessened
By what you have given,
You've laid up a treasure
Eternal in Heaven.

The President then introduced the Hon. Hugs Max-

Eternal in Heaven.

The President then introduced the Hon. Hoss Maxwell, who eloquently addressed the assemblage on the benefits of these charitable ingitintions, which are established to ameliorate the condition of our fellow beings, who, in the providence of God, have been deprived of their astural parents and protectors. He contrasted the early efforts of this country to establish institutions for the reception of juvenile delinquents with the tardy steps in the same direction in England where, up to the year 1770, the honest debtor, the juvenile delinquent, and the murderer were confined in the same prisons; even up to the present time they have not in England houses of refuge on the American principle, which, it remained for Americans to discover and adopt. But while they gloried in these institutions, they had to repret that England had not yet followed their example. He alluded to the ragged schools of England, but did not feel it necessary to go into the particulars of their management; the two grand and casential principles of the American house of refuge are to alleviate the physical sufferings, and secure from moral evils the recipients of its charity. Mr. Maxwell passed a high eulogium on the memory of John Griscomb, one of the originators of this institution. He also spoke in terms of praise of Mr. Gerrard, Stephen Allen, John Irving, then first judge of the Common Fleas, and of the addermen—such aldermen as, said he, we had in those days—(laughter and applause)—reached he me, worthy of the cause and of their position. (Continued laughter.) The speaker referred to be Witt-Clinton, who, when his friend Mr. Collins told him that he fear the objects of the founders of the House of Refuge, said that he would "put in his veto." (Applause.) The elequent speaker concluded his address by describing this giornous institution as a home for the Juneau. The elequent speaker concluded his address by describing this giornous institution as a home for the juneau of Christian love.

The Praxibex of the House of Re

they were honored with the presence of the Governor of the State, who would address a few observations to

them. (Applause.)
Hon. Horatio Skymour, Governor of 1the State,

Hon. Horatto Skymour, Governor of Jthe State, then came forward, and was received with applause. He said:—

I am happy to have this opportunity to express my interest in this institution, my respect for its managers, and to bear witness to the patient labor and fidelity with which they have performed their duties. The evils and crimes of society are the easy topics of eloquent descriptions, and sometimes of vehement doman ciations. Thus far we can float along with popular applause, and become complacent with our fancied virtue, but we are prone to stop where our duties begin. The world is full of this poetical goodness, this lazy philanthropy. I am therefore happy to thank the managers of this institution, on behalf of the people of the State of New York, for the care with which they have inquired into the sources of public evils, and for their patient and laborious efforts to apply proper correctives. One of the greatest of English theologians and statemen, and the law is to belt restraint and punishment, and on what the law is to belt restraint and punishment, and on what the law is to belt restraint and punishment, and on what the law is to belt restraint and punishment, and on what the law is to belt restraint and punishment, and on what the law is to be the restraint and punishment, and on what the law is to be the restraint and punishment, and on what the law is to be the restraint and punishment, and on what the law is to be restraint and punishment, and on what the law is to be restraint and punishment, and on what the law is to be restraint and punishment, and on what the law is restraint and punishment, and on what the law is restraint and punishment, and on what the law for the restraint and punishment and on what the law for law for the law for the law for the law for l

RONG OF INDUSTRY.
Let us together
Cheerfully toil;
Never from labor,
Never recoil. Short is the season Youth can remain, Let not its proffers Hail us in vain.

Rich is the treasure
New to be wen;
Toil in full measure
Then shall be done So shall the season Life has now lent, Wisely be spent.

Nature for action
Youth has designed:
Sweet satisfection
Age will thus find. Diligent over
Then let us be;
Ho will we never
Poverty e.e.

The Rev. Mr. T. L. O'TEER delivered an appropriate and somewhat humorous address to the children, whom he teld that this building was erected for them, and that the Governor of the State, who had just addressed them, had not such a fine home to live in. Amongot them there were, no doubt, some boys who had had no home before they came here, and many of them had slept in the streets at night. He saw one little boy with his hand bound up. If he were in the streets he would have had no mother to bind up his wounds, but here he found parents to give him bodily and mental comfort. He then proceeded to advise the children when they leave the institution not to hesitate between working, stealing or starving, but to declare within themselves to work and become good members of society. Some of the merchants of New York who are here today, and have as much money as would build this house, could tell them that they made it all by work. The reverend speaker then detailed to his hearers several ancedotes, one of which was about a little boy who went out into his father's garden at night to steal poars, which he dare not do in the daytims, for fear he should be seen; just as the little boy was about to shake the tree, and looking up at the pears, he saw a star through the branches. "Oh," said he, "perhaps that is God's eye." and he crept away ashamed, and went to bed. It was not God's eye, but it was a beautiful thought; for God's eye, unseen to him, was looking at that little boy. He hoped the hittle fellows here would remember, whenever they were going to do evil, that God's eye is looking at them. He understood the Bible was taught here. He hoped it was. It should be in every institution. Distant be the day when it shall be attempted to be taken from their pillows. (Applause.) The Pilgrim Fathers, when they landed here, did not lay the cornerstone of their first building until they placed a Bible under it. (Applause.) If any of those little children should become sallors, he advised them never tog on a voyage without a Bib

To strike an angry blow, Because I should not think it right If others served me so.

And any kindness they may need I'll do, whate'er it be, As I am very glad, indeed, When they are kind to me.

The Chaplain pronounced a benediction, and the meeting separated.

The invited guests retired to another part of the building, where an abundant cold collation was apread before them, and for which the appetite of all seemed equally abundant as the turkeys, ducks, chickens, sandwiches, hams, jellies, blancmanges, coffee, &c., &c., vanished without much loss of time, and with very little ceremony; it being "first come, first served," the Governor of the State having no better chance of a pick than the humblest individual in the crowd.

When the keen gastronomics were appeased, Mr. J. W. Gerard was called on to speak. That gentleman, having taken his position on a stool, commenced by saying that his name had been mentioned as connected with the foundation of the House of Refuge, and he would tell them how it was. The first criminal trial he was engaged in was the defence of a boy of fourteen years of age, who was indicted for stealing a bird. Hugh Maxwell was then District Attorney, and he (Mr. Gerard) being a wild bird the boy could not be found guilty under the statute. In this he was overruled by the Judge, and his only chance was to appeal to the sympathies of the jury, by telling them that there was no institution but the common jail to send the youth to, and they acquitted him. That boy died afterward in the State Prison heir to \$80,000. He (Mr. Gerard) then bocame impressed with the necessity for an institution for reclaiming juvenile delinquents. The speaker gave a history of the formation of the House of Refuge in 1823, and told an anecdote of a boy who was one of the first who was admitted to its benefits. He would not mention his name, for now, in 1854, he is a prosperous man; and if these remarks appear in print, that man would be the first to say "God bless the founders and conductors of the House of Refuge!

edifice prepared by the committee.

Affairs in Washington.

[Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.]

Washington.

[Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.]

Washington, Nov. 22, 1854.

Col. Kinney and Central America.

The meditated expedition to Central America under Col. Kinney of Texas, may lead to important results. He is to be the local agent of the Central American Land and Mining Company, which claims to be the sole and right-ful possessor of San Juan and all the stirrounding territory for three or four hundred miles up and down the coast. The views of Col. Kinney are understood to be of a filibustering character. He and his rangers will assert the title of their principals to the Musquito country by the strong hand, if necessary, and will receive a million or so of acres as their fee for so valuable a service. But it may be doubted whether in these degenerate days workingmen are not more essential to the foundation of empire than fighting men. The establishment of a few hundred sharp-eyed American riflemen in that region, however, will have a tendency to adjust some of the troublesome questions which have for a number of years disturbed our relations with Central America.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledge.]

Washington, Nov. 21, 1854.

Cabinet Changes—Increase in our Naval Forc—The Six Additional Steam Frigates—The Bill for Re-organizing the Navy—Our Relations with Spain.

All sorts of Cabinet rumors are again rife; but I do not believe in any change for the present. There may be some changes in the Cabinet at the end of the ensuing session—not before; and these changes will only be par-

Additional Steam Frigutes—The Bill for Re-organizing the Nacy—Our Relations with Spatin.

All sorts of Cabinet rumors are again rife; but I do not believe in any change for the present. There may be some changes in the Cabinet at the end of the enauing session—not before; and these changes will only be partial, not radical, to sut circumstances and vacancies that may occur.

The Secretary of the Navy—who has certainly introduced order and efficiency in that most important department charged with our national defence—will recommend a further increase in the navy. Contracts have been entered into for the engines to be put on board of the six additional steam frigates for which appropriations were made at the last session. The engines must be ready on, or previous to, the first of October next, when the building of the ships will have sufficiently progressed to receive the engines on board. Should the engines be not ready at that time, the contractors will foreit large sums of money. The first ship it is expected will be ready in Boston; but all of them will be hunched in the course of the year 1855. The increase of the navy contemplated by the Secretary is, over and above the six additional steamers, the iron steamship for the defence of New York harbor, and the expensive repairs now going on in the navy. The Secretary very wisely thinks that this is a proper time to re-build our navy, so as to put at at least on a respectable footing compared to the navies of France and England, and to preserve peace rather than to provoke war.

The bill for the re-organization of the personnel of the navies of France and England, and to preserve peace rather than to provoke war.

The bill for the re-organization of the presence of the navy, will again be urged on the consuleration of Congress. You will remember that a bill for that purpose has already passed the Senate, and that tanother has been introduced into the House. The former contemplates only the most urgent reforms; while the latter is much more radical in its tendenc

State.

There is more danger, at this moment, of a conquest of Sonora, by indignant Californians, than of any European war, notwithstanding all the noise in the newspapers, which seem to look in every direction, except in that where the blow is really about to be struck.

A Notice from Col. Benton to Correspondents.

(From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 18.)

Upon my arrival at this place I find some quantity of letters here, addressed to me through the St. Louis city post effice, which I return to the said effice, and which, if the law is compiled with, will be sent to the dead letter office in Washington, where they will reach me and be attended to. I had endeword to make it known to the public that, since the are appointment of postmaster in this city, I do not correspond through this office—that appointment being one of those made in this State through a criminal prostitution of the appointing power to maligrant and personal purposes, with a view to outrage and injure me; from which designs I have a right to protect myself, as far as I can, by refusing to open correspondence forwarded to this office. But in saying this I do not mean Mr. Pierce, but the nullifiers who rule him, and who have brought things to their present pass—the harmony of the Union destroyed, the honor and peace of the country esdangered abroad, and his own administration run into the ground.

Thomas H. Benton.

We, the undersigned, appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York to organize an institution to known as "The United States Inebriate Asylum," and to act as commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said asylum, do herewith submit to the

public the following statement:—
The object of this institution is to provide an asylum for the poor and destitute inebriate, where his physical and moral condition will be alike the care of the physician and the philanthropist, and where his labor may be readered productive and of service to his family.

With the asylum there will be connected workshope in which each patient, as soon as his condition will permit, will be regularly employed—thus making the asylum a self-supporting institution.

It will be seen that the community will thus be relieved of the burden of maintaining inebriates in almahouses and prisons, who will be separated from the society of those incarcerated for public crimes, and placed where their inebriedy will be treated from the society of those incarcerated for public crimes, and placed where their inebriedy will be treated from the society of these incarcerated for public crimes, and placed where their inebriedy will be treated from their labor will be secured to their familing to protuce in them a thorough reformation, and where a laborate from their labor will be secured to their familing to protuce from their labor will be secured to their familing to protuce from their labor will be secured to their familing to protuce from their labor will be secured to their familing to protuce from their labor will be secured to their familing to protuce from their laborates, who there were the familiar to the protuce of the directors.

The amount, which can be increased when necessary, it divided into shares of ten dollars must be readed into shares of the dollars of the dollars and the purpose of entering at once, or as soon as practicable, upon the work for which the charter was granted.

In accordance with a provision in the act of incorporation, there will be a report on the third Wednesday of January, of each year, of the proceedings expenditures, income and condition of the Asylum, verified by the

Court of General Sessions

Court of General Sessions.

Before Hon. Judge Besbe.

Nov. 24.—Rape.—John Kelly was indicted for the commission of a rape upon the person of Mary Jane MacQuirk. The following is the story of the woman as given by her on her eramination as a witness in the case:—She lived as domestic at Mr. Wm. Barker's, in Third avenue, near Sixteenth street, in May last, and on the 30th of that month passed the evening at a friend's house; she left late at night in company with Mr. Cox, who offered to see her home, and on the way induced her to enter the prisoner's porter house to get some oysters; there were no cysters here, but Kelly and Cox drank together, and induced her to take some beer and peppermint cordial; the cordial made her ill, and white, she was saffering Cox left the house; she endeavored to go also, but Kelly locked the door and prevented her. he then made immoral propositions to her; and when they proved unsuccessful, according to her story, he threw her on the floor and violated her person; she was unable to escape from Kelly's house that night, and did not get out until the next morning; on her way house she met several men, who asked what was the matter; she told them that she had been abused, and they went for an officer and had Kelly arregted. The officer deposed that when he first saw the prosecutrix, her clothes were disordered and were stained with blood. Mrs. Barker was also put upon the stand for the pression on the Saturday after the outrage; her thighs were then black and blue, and her arms still retained the impression of a man's grasp. Thirteen witnesses were examined for the defence, to prove the good character of the prisoner, who was defended by Mesers. Blankman and Barnaby. The former summed witnesses were examined for the defence, to prove the good character of the prisoner, who was defended by Mesers. Blankman and Barnaby. The former summed up for the defence, and urged an acquittal, on the ground of there being discrepancies in the evidence of the prosecuting witness. Verdict—Guilty of assault and battery. Sentence—John Ramm, previously convicted of grand larceny in stealing checks to the amount of some \$3,000, from German emigrants, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months. Charles Hawks, convicted of assault and battery, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Court then discharged the jurors for the term, and adjourned to the first Monday in December.

Obituary.

HON. JOSIAH BUTLER.
The Hon. Josiah Butler died at his residence in South

Deerfield, New Hampshire, Oct. 29, after a severe illness of seven days, aged 74 years.

The subject of this notice was born at Pelham, N. H.,

Dec. 4, 1779. After going through his preparatory studies he entered Harvard College, continued there the usual regular term, and received the honors of that in-stitution in 1803. Immediately upon his leaving college he was admitted as a student at law in the office of Hon. Clifton Claggett, of Ambierst, where he remained a short time, and then went to Virginia and pursued his professional studies in the offices of Gov. Cabot and Jacob Kimey, Eeq., until he was admitted, about 1807, to practise in all the courts of that State. On his return to his own State, he opened an office in the town of his birth, and there practised law until 1809, when he removed to Beerfield, where he readed until the time of his decease. In 1809 he was elected a member of the Legislature of New Hampshire from his native town of Pelham. Immediately upon his taking his seat in that body, he became a leading member of the democratio party; and by the coolness of his calculation, the clearness of his perception, the noundness of his judgment, and the unremitted assiculty and perseverance with which he engaged in every matter that was committed to his care, he very soon received, as well as deserved, the confidence of his fellow citizens. Upon his taking up his residence in Beerfield, in 1809, he opened an office and was engaged in an extensive practice until he was appointed Sheriff of the county of Rockingham, in 1810, which office he held until 1813, when the federal party having gained the political ascendancy in the State, he, with the Hon. Benjamin Pierce, lather of President Pierce, were both removed from the offices of Sheriff, which they held in their respective count, e., on account of their adherence to democratic principles and their manly refusal to obey the new judges who were appointed under the new system established by the federalists. After his removal from the offices of Sheriff, which they held in their respective count, e., on account of their adherence to democratic principles and their manly refusal to obey the new judges who were appointed under the new system established by the federalists. After his removal from the offices of Sheriff, he because the practice of his profession, and continued to his series of his death.

In this fer removal the his series of the following his professi Clifton Claggett, of Amherst, where he remained a short time, and then went to Virginia and pursued his profes-sional studies in the offices of Gov. Cabot and Jacob